

Fort Hood JP-8 Major Spill

Robert Gray Army Airfield Fueling Terminal

Killeen-TX

Jan 30-2014

AST drain valve at a fueling terminal at Robert Gray Army Airfield was left open releasing 14,374 gallons of JP-8 into Reese Creek

Reese Creek is a feeder creek to the Lampass River

Due to low flow conditions, the fuel became contained in Reese Creek

NRC report indicated that fuel was contained and cleanup was underway

When FOSC arrived on Jan 31, limited response actions were occurring, with only one vacuum truck collecting product at one collection point



Fort Hood JP-8 Major Oil Spill Organization – On Scene

- Fort Hood Public Works
- Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)
- DLA Contractors
- USEPA
- TCEQ
- USFWS



Challenges

- Confusion on the Installation Response Plan (IRP) by all stakeholders
- IRP indicated that the base, Fort Hood Public Works(FHPW) was in charge of the emergency response phase and then DLA was in charge of the remediation phase.
- FHPW and DLA could not agree on the definition of the emergency response stage
- FWPW did not have an active response contractor and could not handle the emergency response phase through base personnel, so DLA took the lead and completed the response and remediation phase of the response

Fort Hood JP-8 Major Oil Spill Cleanup Operations

**Pads and Boom deployment,
oiled vegetation collection**

Excavated soil and waste staging



Fort Hood JP-8 Major Oil Spill Lessons Learned

- When multiple agencies/department are involved and listed in the IRP/FRP, make sure you understand the plan and who is responsible for the different phases of the response
- If an RP does not follow the plan, or delays and does not mitigate the threat immediately, and FOSC can take the lead and federalize the response using government contractors